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volume are classified as follows: (a) Transportation, under the two natural divisions of railways and shipping; (b) The production of munitions and the troublesome labor problems which are naturally involved in such industries; (c) The coal industry, so vital to all phases of the British national industries and equally vital to the needs of her Continental allies; (d) The supply, in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices, of certain essential foreign products, such as wool, hides and leather, and food supplies, particularly sugar, meat, and bread. As connected with the food problem, the anxiety to insure as adequate a supply as possible of food products led to increasing efforts, not only to procure and conserve the available supplies from abroad, but to stimulate agricultural production at home.

In compiling the volume, the author has not only availed himself of the whole field of official publications and the responsible utterances of ministers, capitalists, and labor leaders, but has drawn from the standard organs of economic record and of public opinion.

ADAM SHORTT.

Two War Years in Constantinople: Sketches of German and Young Turkish Ethics and Politics. By Dr. HARRY STUERMER, late Correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Constantinople (1915-1916). Translated from the German by E. Allen and the Author. (New York: George H. Doran Company. 1917. Pp. xiv, 292. \$1.50.)

DR. STUERMER is one of the small group of Germans who, unable to agree with the policies or condone the practices of their government, have set forth their condemnation in books which have been much appreciated by the enemies of Germany. While the author of *L'Accuse* wrote and published soon after the beginning of the war, and Prince Lichnowsky's views, though they transpired recently, were formed at the outset, Dr. Stuermer experienced a process of conversion two years later. He served in the first Hindenburg campaigns, was invalided out of the army, and became a newspaper correspondent in Constantinople. From long African experience favorably disposed toward English and French colonial methods, he became estranged from the Turks by their treatment of the Armenians, in which feeling he was strongly influenced by his Bohemian wife. This led him on to complete repudiation of the German cause in the present war; since, as he states, the official German policy was cowardly in not requiring the Turks to stop the massacres, conscienceless in showing no sympathy whatever for the Armenians, and stupid in failing to see that when the Armenians had been destroyed, Turkish nationalism would wish to expel German influence also. He resigned his position, and obtained permission to reside in Switzerland for his health. Once there, without, as he affirms, any external pressure or inducement whatever, he unburdened his soul in the composition of this book.

The work appears to be a thoroughly honest and sincere attempt by an intelligent and fairly well-educated man to relate the exact truth in regard to events of which he had first-hand or authoritative knowledge. Writers have seldom been in so favorable a position for furnishing uninfluenced material as was Dr. Stuermer, secure in neutral Switzerland, conscious that all ties were broken, and filled with strong emotion. The circumstances indeed caused him to introduce an unusual amount of explanation of his own mental processes, and feeling may now and then have disturbed his judgment.

Much information is given as regards the purposes and actions of the Young Turks. The verbal portraits of Enver, Talaat, and Jemal are carefully done, as well as those of certain disreputable German agents. Strong emphasis is laid upon the abandonment of Pan-Islamism in favor of Pan-Turanism, and the growing hatred of Germans and Turks. Dr. Stuermer falls in with the Entente programme as prepared before the collapse of Russia, which would "consolidate" the Turks finally into inner Anatolia.

Some errors occur, as the implication (p. 154) that the Capitulations were forced upon the Turks by Europeans, whereas they were granted freely by the Turks in their days of disdainful greatness. Not all ideas have been thought through: the Armenian deportations are traced "solely and only" to the Turkish "feeling of inferiority to that non-Turkish element" (p. 52), neglecting the influence of Turkish nationalism, which, however, is discerned as directed against Arabs. The translation is usually good and even spirited, but here and there it becomes obscure and even unintelligible. The Teutonized usage of "Rajah" for *rayah* ("the herd", a name applied by Turks to subject Christians) gives a wrong impression. There is a fairly full table of contents, but no index.

Judaean Addresses, Selected. Volume II. (New York: Bloch Publishing Company, for the "Judaicans". 1917. Pp. 192.)

THE "Judaicans" is an association formed for the purpose of promoting the intellectual and spiritual interests of Jews. In 1899 it published a volume of selected papers read before the society. The present volume contains thirty-two addresses by members or invited speakers, delivered between 1900 and 1917. Only a certain number of them are historical in character and subject. Some speculate as to the future, *e. g.*, as to a "return of their land to the Jews". In respect to that project it is natural to consider not only the space and resources of Palestine and the probable ratio of Jewish immigration under very favorable circumstances, but also how far the rights of others in that land should be recognized, how a sense of democratic equality will cope with the embarrassing fact of an actual Moslem majority in a state